

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUESDAYS, April 16, 1863.

The Polish question is entirely in the hands of French diplomacy. The insurrection, sufficiently provided with arms, continues to harass the Russians by an ably executed system of guerrillas. There exists nowhere a band stronger than 500 to 600 men; they attack the Russians, and after every partial victory or defeat disappear, in order to emerge on another point, destroying the communications and seizing the stores of the Russians, entitling them into the woods and swamps, never risking a decisive battle. Of the chiefs, Frankowski, Czeczkowski and Pudlewski were killed, Bogden and Szczesny shot, by the Russians; but scarcely does one leader disappear from the scene when another takes his place. The most conspicuous among them are now Chałkowicki, Rzuchowski, Olszinski, Lelewel, Lopaciński, brothers Narbut and Jozefowicz. The insurrection extends from the Prussian and Austrian frontiers to the Baltic, principally in the districts of Kalisz, Lublin, Sandomir, around Włodawa in Lithuania, and throughout Samogitia. Volhynia and Podolia remained, until now, unstruck, but one portion of Lithuania is said to be on the eve of a general rising. Among the insurgents themselves there still is the old feud between the conservative and democratic aristocracy. However heroic be the effort of the Poles, it is entirely hopeless. If no European intervention should support them. They put their trust in Napoleon, and still more in the Emperor Eugenie, who favors the insurrection as a religious, Roman Catholic movement against the Greek Church. But Napoleon never goes into a war without sufficient allies, after having isolated the enemy upon the reply of Russia to the three notes of the great Powers. It is said that the tone of the answer to France is to be firm but polite, to England less polite, to Austria less kindly, since Russian fears France does not care for England, and despises Austria. The Austrian Emperor is too well aware of his difficult position. When invited to join the French alliance for a war, he said, "I have often heard of sovereigns who made war in the hope of gaining a province, but I never heard of one who went to war in order to lose a province." The King of Sweden, who is very adventurous, and would like to reconquer Finland, lost in 1809, is ready to take the field with 100,000 men, so soon as he knows what answer was given to no one knows, and conjectures are.

But can there be any man yet left among Americans, who bungle to the old notion that in a war with England France must be our ally? Let us hope that the whim of uniting France and Russia with us in a war upon Great Britain has left the country with Cassius M. Clay. To leave out of view the close alliance of France and England, strong in Napoleon's purposes by every consideration of large European policy, by daily augmenting commercial and other material and even social interests, and more than all by consideration of his most intimate personal interest—the safe conduct of his boy to the French throne; and look for one moment at the bearing of the Mexican affair on the position he would be apt to take in case of an Anglo-American conflict. If in that Mexican expedition he aims at anything beyond a fiasco—at results which will justify to French tax-payers the expensive means, that will round in with his proudly declared, persistently followed scheme of creating a merchant base for his military marine by completing his world-embracing chain of colonies and protectorates—it is not hard to see that in the weakness of the United States lies the strength of his power. But obstinate ministerial will has its way, and the official Japanese made no secret of their vow that "foreigners should never occupy that hill." How well that vow has been kept thus far the incendiarism of Sunday morning tells. A few days before the destruction of these buildings the Japanese gate-keeper to the grounds had been slain for refusing admission to a small party of soldiers who had come up full of wine from the ten houses below.

A number of Government officials have recently been disgraced and deprived wholly of their revenue. Their crime was malversation of office, and the greatest offender of all, Antonio Ruiz-Simón, the able Prime Minister a year ago, has likewise been disgraced, confined a close prisoner to his house, and mulcted in heavy sums of money. One of his associates in the Imperial Council of Five shares his fate.

The Yedo Government is evidently uneasy at the activity of the Mexico faction, who are turning toward their pretensions under the guise of devotion to the Mikado, and the Tycoon is not going to trust this person on a pilgrimage to that spiritual functionary without due precautions. In his precautions he has shown a shrewd cunning. The past fortnight rumors have obtained extensive credence among the Japanese that several French war steamers had visited the port of Osaka, which is very near to Miako, and were attempting to land a force. This rumor on the part of the tycoon's officers, for it is doubtful nothing else, served well to give them excuse for sending a considerable force of Imperial troops in the vicinity of Miaco and Osaka, where, if they were not wanted to resist any Frenchmen, they would be ready to overthrow any attempt at insurrectionary movement on the part of the discontented Princes, who are rallying about the shadow of the Mikado's supreme power in the realm. It is rumored that the English Chādō Malles has been asked if, in the event of an open rupture between the Mikado and the Tycoon, the latter could have the moral kindred and Armstrong's assistance of his Government.

We have the first tokens of opening Spring in the blooming camellias and apricots, while the dandies and violets are walking to life under the sunny banks. My "Spring pass," sown last November, daily though slowly grow in grace and stature, with the aid of a little night blanching—a proof of the mildness of our Winters. Good Summers neither too hot nor Winters too cold, surely Japan enjoys the golden mean of climate.

It is a good time now for our Anglophobes and Gallophiles to read over again the Imperial Epistles to Gen. Foy, and the two articles on Mexico of Michael Chevalier, we published last year in the *Review des Deux Mondes*, and imperfectly analyzed in this correspondence.

To-morrow, by the way, a larger work on Mexico, from the pen of M. Chevalier, will be published; historical, statistical, philosophical and political. Apart from its other values, which should be great, for there are few men so capable as M. Chevalier to speak with knowledge, and wisely, on almost every branch of the general subject. Mexico—the world should have a singular interest.

The author has been a diligent student for many years ago; that he is an advocate of the Turkish Empire, are quiet. The expected rising in Albania, Bulgaria, and Bosnia have not taken place. Some having been planned by Russia, they had to be given up as soon as the Polish insurrection broke out. We have not yet heard anything of the promised Russian revolution, or other form of French predominance were impossible. With a united United States, protectorate still the revolutionists are hard at work to bring about a rising in the interior of the Empire in favor of strangled Poland.

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The Carlists take advantage of the Polish difficulties of the Czar and carry on their infernal war against the Russians, with more vigor than before. The struggle, however, has now shifted to the shore of the Black Sea, while formerly it was the populations bordering on the Caspian which bore the brunt of the war. The Grand Duke Michael has sent thither either to pacify or to crush the Circassians.

Mazzini has given up his schemes of an expedition of volunteers against Austria Italy, but his language continues to ravage Southern Italy.

OUR PAPERS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Anglo-American Conflict—France in America—A New Work on Mexico—Lord Palmerston's Servants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 1, 1863.

In respect to what is called here the Anglo-American conflict, the excitement of English passion and of French expectation has been going down, and public funds have been rising again since last Saturday. But grave men think that while the rupture that seemed almost imminent a week ago is adjourned, its future probability is increased. Each cause of quarrel set aside, like the Trent, leaves either party more susceptible to the effects of the next cause. Men do not die of their last illness, but if it culminates with their previous cured disease.

his cargo was not meant for Southern consumption, he ran no such risk. The insurers insisted, and finally agreed that he should get a certificate of protection from the American Minister. He then applied for it on the ground of obliterating by it his insurance policy. On that ground, the request was granted, as much from Lloyd's as from him, Mr. Adams, after some deliberation, furnished the American captain with the famous "pass" for his cargo. It was taken to Lloyd's, handed round, and at last read aloud very slowly, so that one could take a copy of it. So it got to print, and, as should have been foreseen, admirably served the purpose of parties deeply interested in the bond business in the Southern Loan, of partisans of the C. S. A., and of mischievous generally. The publication of the paragraph in the money article of *The Times* of Tuesday (written on Monday) was hailed with great satisfaction by all lovers of peace, both for the fact stated and for the tone, so singular in that place, of courtesy and even suavity to Mr. Adams.

The tone of American oratory and editorial eloquence directed against England, reports of which reach us by the last steamer, and of the reported last dispatch of Mr. Seward, relating to Southern privateering in England, gravely qualify this satisfaction. It is hoped, indeed, that the end aimed at by Mr. Seward will have been sufficiently anticipated by the action of the English Government—as indicated in the case of the Alexandra. And the report that Mr. S. is in favor of releasing the Peterhoff is another sedative. The orators and editors furnish little hope. If we must have a war with England—if, by an application (in heroic doses) of the homeopathic doctrine *similia similes*, the South with England will be easier beaten than the North stone—if Charleston will let herself be taken with an English fleet to distract the attention of our columns at the time, was greatly offensive to the present, as they did not deem it safe. The Government evidently does not feel well assured of its ability to control its own lawless citizens, nor place much confidence in their regard for the lives and property of the foreigners on those shores. No overt acts against the persons of foreigners have followed these intimations or threats of possible violence, but on Sunday morning last the buildings newly erected for the English Legation at Yedo were destroyed, being blown up with powder and consumed. These buildings had first been completed by the Japanese Government, at a cost of \$35,000, but were yet unoccupied. The French Legation buildings were partially blown up. These buildings were on the elevated site selected a year ago for the residence of all the foreign Legations, but buildings had as yet been erected for only two of the Legations named. The selection of this site for such a purpose, as I took occasion to state in my column at the time, was greatly painful, and especially offensive to the feelings and prejudices of the Japanese. The hill of Goten-Yama, as it is called, had been for many generations the pleasure-ground of the people. It is in the Sengawa suburb, in immediate proximity to the numerous inns, tea-houses, and houses of less reputability, where all the fast youth and dissolute soldiery of Yedo resort for riot and drunkenness. Its vicinage was the worst possible that could have been chosen in all Yedo. Moreover, the tokaido over which so many Daimios and dignitaries must pass in going in or out of the city runs by its foot; an overlooking of them sufficiently repulsive to their ideas of etiquette. All these causes combined rendered this hill most ineligible for the proposed purpose. But obstinate ministerial will has its way, and the official Japanese made no secret of their view that "foreigners should never occupy that hill." How well that view has been kept thus far the incendiarism of Sunday morning tells. A few days before the destruction of these buildings the Japanese gate-keeper to the grounds had been slain for refusing admission to a small party of soldiers who had come up full of wine from the ten houses below.

It has been said and emphasized in and out of Parliament that the Howll-Zimmer venture to Matamoras was largely made up of arms destined for the Mexican fighters against the French. There is, perhaps, no other origin than that industriously maligned report, for the rumor that M. Dreyfus de Lhuys has written to M. Mercier to demand explanations from our Government on that point. There are also current rumors, resting on I don't know what foundation, that negotiations are resumed between France and England, respecting a common or collective acts of intervention, recognition, etc.; and that the French Government has been more anxious to avert the United States than Russia, and Austria does not go beyond a very suspicious neutrality. Sweden alone remains for an active alliance, and of course Italy, most eager to have the evacuation of Rome for an army corps of 30,000 to 60,000 men dispatched into the Papal States. Much depends, at any rate, upon the reply of Russia to the three notes of the great Powers.

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